## PAP THOMAS'S PATRIOTISM.

An Address by Gen. H. V. Boynton Before Burnside Post of the Grand Army.

A Reply to Senator Cameron's Speech on the Fitz-John Porter Bill.

The General's Loyalty Established by Portor's Own Reports and Much Other Evidence.

His Fidelity Proved Before Virginia Went Out of the Union.

The following paper upon the early loyalty of Gen. George H. Thomas was prepared by Gen. H. V. Boynton and read by request before Burnside post of the Grand Army of the Republic, of this city. It is in reply to statements questioning his early loyalty contained in the speech of Senator Don Cameron upon the bill restoring Fitz-John Porter to the army. It is furnished for publication in compliance with a resolution of that post:

COMRADES: It is the province of such ganization as this to keep alive recollections of the field, to stand shoulder to shoulder with living comrades, and to defend the memory

living comrades, and to defend the memory of the hero dead.

I have been asked to lay before you tonight evidence to controver the declaration of Senator Don Cameron that Gen. George H. Thomas was not at the outset a loyal efficer, but that it was the persuasion of Fitz-John Porter which brought him to see his duty, and saved his services to the union cause.

This speech of Mr. Cameron's was not a carcless statement, made without reflection, but it was prepared with deliberation, as is shown by the fact that it was printed and distributed in advance of its delivery in the senate. This will appear the more remarkable

atc. This will appear the more remarkable as its utter lack of foundation is made to ap-pear. Rising in the senate on the eleventh of January last to explain his vote in favor of restoring Fitz-John Porter to the army, Mr. Cameron said :

Fir. John Porter, in April, 1861, then a major on the staff of Gen. Scott, was sent by the War de-partment to Harrisburg, Pa., to sid the state authorities in organizing and forwarding the troops of that state to the seat of war at Washing-ton.

After commending Porter's zeal, tact, in-dustry, and wonderful vigilance, the semator

After commending Porter's zeal, tact, industry, and wonderful vigilance, the senator continued:

It became my duty to take charge of the railway from Harrisburg to Baltimore, and while so engaged an incident occurred in my office which impressed me greatly at the time, and which, it has always seemed to me, should atone to a great extent for any errors Gen. Porter may have committed, if any, at a later period of the war. It was to a great extent through him, in my judgment, that the services of Gen. George H. Thomas were secured to the side of the union.

Gen. Thomas, then Maj. Thomas, was stationed at Carlisle barracks; there were at the same time two other majors of the army stationed at the same place, i have forgotten their names (but that is immaterial, for the records of the War department will show), when an order was received from the War department by a messenger wno came across the country, directing Maj. Porter to send the troops then at Carlisle to Washington, with directions to have them cut their way through. It is the language of this order whion makes me say that this was one of the darkest periods of the war. The capitol of the nation was menaced by an enemy camping within a few miles of it, and had but a handful of men for its protection.

Porter, with a quick perception of the gravity of the situation, and showing a thorough knowledge of the fitness of the man for the duty to be performed, selected Thomas from the three majors, and ordered him to report to him at my office in Harrisburgh, that being Porter's headquarters. Thomas arrived there promptly the same evening. When informed of the duty to be performed, selected Thomas from the three majors, and ordered him to report to him at my office in Harrisburgh, that being Porter's headquarters. Thomas arrived there promptly the same evening. When informed of the duty to be performed, selected Thomas for our plant; porter took the position that he, Thomas, as a soldier had no right to look at the cause of the trouble, but as an officer which ha

dem, but I do say that he hestated and worked upon another. Thomas was a Virginian and had, as many other good and patriotic men, great doubts as to the advisability of the government coercing the states back into the union that had by their legislatures formally withdrawn, but having that night decided to remain with the union, from that time forward there was no doubt, no hesitancy, no wavering, but an earnest, hearty support to the side which had for its motio the maintenance of the union, and to-day his name is among the brightest, best, and purest of its military heroes. If Fitz-John Porter was to any extent instrumental in saving this great name to our list of military heroes. I ask should not this country be grateful to him? I think it should.

As to Fitz-John Porter's action at the second battle of Bull Run, for which he was tried, I confess my inability to judge.

This imputation against the early loyalty

This imputation against the early loyalty of Gen. Thomas, made, as it is, by a senator of the United States, and based, as he@claims, and doubtless believes, upon personal knowledge, calls for the serious attention of this officer's friends.

officer's friends.

More than twenty-two years have clapsed since Thomas, breaking away from his southern associates and life long army friends, drew his sword for the union. In all those years until now no northern man has questioned

his prompt and steadfast loyalty.

It is my purpose to present in compact form the evidence which proves, beyond room for doubt, that Senator Don Cameron is more ignorant of the action of Gen. Thomas on the occasion to which he refers than he confesses to be of the record of Fitz-John Porter at the second battle of Bull Run.

The only evidence needed is the official report of Fitz-John Porter himself concern-

ing the very movement to which the senator alludes, and covering also the identical conversation with Gen. Thomas, which the senator, doubtless through inaccurate memory, now so seriously misrepresents. Ten days after this movement and this conversation, namely, May 1, 1861, Porter, then major and assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gen. Scott, sent an official report to the War department in regard to the discharge of the duties with which he had been charged at Harrisburg. From this paper, now on the files, it appears among many other details that Porter was at Harrisburg on the twenty-first of April, 1861, awaiting the arrival of Maj. George H. sation with Gen. Thomas, which the senator, awaiting the arrival of Maj. George H. Thomas with four companies of cavalry from Carlisle barracks. One brief paragraph from that portion of the report relating to the events of that day destroys the senator's entire speech. Says Maj. Porter:

speech. Says Maj. Forter:

Late that afternoon Maj. Thomas, with four hundred cavairy (dismounted), tolerably equipped, arrived at Harrisburg. By dark we had embarked on the cars, and, followed by the bridge builders and material, we reached York near midnight.

Arriving "late that afternoon," and leaving "by dark!" where was that pleading with where was that pleading with the began that evening in Don Thomas which began that evening in Don Cameron's office, and "continued until morncameron's onice, and "continued until morn-ing," and "made a lasting impression" on his mind? It is perfectly clear that neither Thomas nor Porter spent the night, nor any other considerable time in Mr. Cameron's

While this ends the case so far as Mr. Cameron presents it, by the evidence of the very witness whom he cites, there was a conversa-tion at the train while the soldiers were boarding it, in which Gen. Thomas took part. This is also officially reported by Porter, and as before, to the confusion of the senator's story.

The officers accompanying Maj. Thomas were without exception southern men. They were all anxious, in doubt as to what anould be their immediate action, and gloomy as to the future. They had their private conferences, and evidently locked to Maj. Thomas's cution as their present guide. I knew Mej. Thomas's views. I had no doubt of his course. But I did fear that some, if not all, of his subordinates would tender their resignations, and ask to be left behind. One officer had done so before leaving Carilale barracks, and had gone to his home in Maryland. Just before entering the cars, which were about to start, one of them, turning to Maj. Thomas, and in the hearing of all the others and of Col Andrew Porter and myself, asked: "Tom, what shall we do?" Promptly came the ruply: 'We are ordered to Washington, and there we go. There will be time enough after guting there for you to decide what to do."

This incident and other events satisfied me that, whatever the obstacles we should meet, these officers would do their full duty so long as in the gervice and not officially relieved at Washington.

Gen. Porter, in talking of this incident a The officers accompanying Maj. Thomas were

short time since, said he distinctly remembered how Thomas emphasized the word "you" in the close of the last sentence as showing how firmly his own mind was made up. The statement in the report quoted above, "I knew Maj. Thomas's views. I had no doubt of his course," shows that Porter was fully acquainted with the loyal position which Thomas occupied.

Thus by the testimony of his own witness are the senator's statements proved absolutely baseless. Not only this, but by the same evidence is the early loyalty of Thomas estab.

baseless. Not only this, but by the same evidence is the early loyalty of Thomas established. He had received his first orders to proceed with his command against rebels. When asked by fellow officers, "Tom, what shall we do?" he answered promptly, "We are ordered to go, and we go."

Attached to this same official report of Porter's are the telegrams by which Thomas was ordered to send his forces to Harrisburg, and the reply. The first order was as follows; it was sent over the railway telegraph line from Don Cameron's office:

Harrishurg, April 20, 1841, 3 a.m.—To Mas Thomas

HARDSBURG, April 20, 1861, 3 a.m.—To MAS, THOMAS and MAJ. GRARAM, Cartisle, Pa.; Send here by a train at 7 a.m., to-morrow four companies armed, equipped with ammunition and four days provisions in haversacks if you have them—as little baggage as possible. An officer of the highest rank wanted. By authority of Gen. Scott.

F. J. PORTER, Adjutant General.

F. J. Pontes, Adjutant General.

Here was an order that told in every word and line that immediate fighting was expected. The date shows it to have been the day before the alleged pleading with Thomas in Cameron's office. He was free by the terms of the order, if he had so chosen, to remain and send an officer to command; but he promptly replied by letter in his own hand as follows, saying he would come himself with all his troops, and come prepared:

Carlisle Barracks, Pa., April 20, 1861—Maj. F.

Carlinle Barnacks, Pa., April 20, 1861—Maj. F.
J. Ponter, Assistant Adjoiant General, Harriaburg, Pa.—Sir.: I will go with my entire force, as efficiently equipped as the means we have will permit, by the train this afternoon, as you request in your depatch of Sa. m. to-day.

General R. Thomas, Major Commanding.

Orders relating to magnitus formed a day.

Orders relating to recruits forced a day's delay, and he arrived at Harrisburg the next

The full confidence which the authorities at Washington had in Thomas at this date is sufficiently apparent from the following or-

der:

Washington, April 22, 1861—Maj. George H.

Thomas, 2d cavairy, Carlisie Barracks—Sir: The
general-in-chief directs that the four companies
of cavairy under your command be sent here as
fast as they are mounted (which must be done
with all possible dispatch), and by the route which
will insure their arrival at the earliest moment
practicable. From your position you can judge
better of the route than we. The men must be
propared to encounter opposition and overcome it.

E. D. Townsenb. A. A. G.

Though the evidence directly adduced de-

E. D. Townsend. A. A. G.
Though the evidence directly adduced destroys the web and woof of Mr. Cameron's
story, which, in justice to him, we may suppose to have been founded upon a remembrance of what other southern officers present, and now confounded with what Thomas,
may have said. Still the discussion of the
question which he has deemed it fitting to
raise aver the honored grave of Gen. Thomas. raise over the honored grave of Gen. Thomas, has such features of interest to every Ameri-can that the mere refutation of this story

can that the mere refutation of this story does not leave the case complete.

Gen. Thomas was a Virginian. When the war came he was a major of the 2d cavalry. Albert Sidney Johnston was its colonel, Robert E. Lee was its lieutenant colonel. Hardee was its senior major, and Van Dorn, Kirby Smith, Hood, and Fitzhugh Lee were among its officers. Thirteen, or more than one-third of all, afterward became rebel generals and every southern bern efficer in the crais, and every southern born officer in the command, except Thomas and one other, promptly joined the confederacy. Every influence but that of his patrictic northern wife and loyalty to the flag drew northern wife and loyalty to the flag drew him toward his native state—home, kindred, previous political opinions, professional associations and pride in the commonwealth of Virginia—all these drew him toward the south with a power which but for his unshaken and unhesitating loyalty would have proved irresistible. In the very nature of the situation, it was absolutely necessary that there should come a time when every southern born officer should consider and decide upon his course. That time and that prompt decision came for Thomas when the first mutterings of treason fell on his car, and long before an overt act had been committed anywhere. His political sympathies were at the first conservative, but his loyalty was steady and true. As Gen. Garfield said in his eloquent oration before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at Cleveland:

which his whole heart was engaged, and it was this pleading which caused Thomas to arrive at a decision.

I do not say that Thomas refused to obey his orders, but I do say that be hesitated and would much have preferred that the duty had devolved upon another. Thomas was a Virginian and had, as many other good and patriotte men, great doubts as to the advisability of the government.

According to the Cameron assertion, the cloud of doubt hung over the mind of Thomas up to the morning of the twenty-second of April, 1861. After that he was as the country knows him. With a few points of evidence covering the time before he reached Harrisburg the subject may be allowed to rest. Most of these were presented by Gen. Gar-field upon the occasion already named. In December, 1860, four months before Don Cameron's day of doubt, Maj. Thomas, who had arrived on leave of absence from Twiggs command in Texas, was in Washington—in doubt. No, but reporting to the authori-ties that in his judgment Twiggs was meditating treason. From Washington he went to New York. Gen. William Hartsuff, who was stationed there, wrote of him that while he shared the feelings of southern officers in regard to the responsi-bility of certain men and parties at the north in bringing on the war, "he never," to use Gen. Hartsuff's words "in my hearing, agreed with them respecting the necessity of going with their states, but he denounced the idea, and denied the necessity of dividing the country or destroying the government. This was before the actual secession of any of the states, when the prospect of war was not

The day Fort Sumter was fired on, Maj. Thomas wrote, in the confidence of his family, this sentence, never before made public: "Every time I thought of the matter, my duty to the country was uppermost." A week be-fore April 21 he wrote to his sister in Virginia declaring his purpose to stand by the govern-ment, and from the arrival of that letter all intercourse with him ended on the side of his

own family.

After Robert E. Lee resigned his commis-After Robert E. Lee resigned his commission in the regiment, April 20, and while his fellow officers were leaving to join the rebels, one of them asked him what he would do if Virginia seceded: "I will help to whip her back again," said Thomas—this vacillating Thomas of our senatorial historian. Gen. R. W. Johnson wrote of Thomas:

After the surrender in Texas my regiment, or which Thomas was major, concentrated at Car-lisle barracks. I was intimately associated with Gen. Thomas from that time till the close of the war. During the Patterson campaign we messed together, and frequently conversed freely together in regard to the war. Gen. Thomas never flinched or fallered or wavered in his devotion to his coun-try.

Gen. Patterson, under whom Thomas per-formed his first field duty, wrote:

Gen. Thomas contemplated with horror the prospect of a war between his own state and the union, but he never for a moment heattated, never wavered, never swerved from his allegiance to the nation that had educated him, and whose servant he was. From the beginning I would have pledged my hopes here and hereafter on the loyalty of Thomas.

Gen. Sherman is authority for the declaration that as soon as Mr. Lincoln was inau-gurated Thomas" brushed away the subtleties of the hour, saw clearly his duty, and pro-claimed it." He wrote as follows to Gen. Garfield:

Garfield:

Thomas also entertained, as you must know, that intense mistrust of politicians to which the old army was bred, and feared the complications of 1860 would result in some political compromise or settlement, if not in a mutual agreement to separate, in which case it is possible he would have been forced for support to have cast his lot with the southern part. It is more than probable that at the mess table Thomas may have given yent to some such feelings and opinions, then natural and proper enough. But as soon as Mr. Lincoln was installed in office and manifested the deep feeling of love for all parts of the country—doprecating civil war, but giving the keynote that the union should be maintained even if it had to be fought for—hen Thomas, like all national men, brushed away the subtleties of the hour, saw clearly his duty, and proclaimed it, not by mere words, but by riding, in full uniform at the head of his regiment and brigade, invading, without a mirrant, his native state and commanding his men to put down foroible resistance by the musket.

Such was Gen. Thomas's position, as known

the period which Gen. The ma passed at Car-

lisle barracks:

My acquaintance with Gen. Thomas began when, I think, he was a lieutenant, assigned to dety at that garrison, under Col. Charles May. That pleasure was renewed when he reported there from the frontier, and, in view of his subsequent brilliant record, I cannot but regard that acquantaneoship as a very high bonor. Thus I am enabled to speak knowingly of what I now state. From the time Maj. Thomas was ordered from the frontier to report at Carliste, up to the day when I waived him goodby at the bead of his command, followed by our City Troop, on his way to join Gen. Robert Patterson, he had never once faitered in the line of his duty in that critical period of our history. I can say, without fear of contradiction, which can be attested by some of the citizens of Carlisle now living, who know him well, and were with him often just previous to his departure to join Gen. Patterson, that his whole soul—Virginian born as he was—with all his energies and military experience, was enlisted wholly on the side of the government, whose sworn officer he was. He was ever true among the faithless.

In that exciting period there were people in

on the side of the government, whose sworn omcer he was. He was ever true among the faithless.

In that exciting period there were people in
Carliale who distrusted him because of his place of
birth, and even went so far as to say he ought not
to be trusted with a command, that he would
prove a traitor, &c., but these doubts all "wanished
into thin ar" when, at the head of his command,
he departed from Carlisle, looking the very incarnation of devotion to the cause of which he became so brilliant a defender.

I may now give an Incident, never before published, which can be verified by a citizen now living in tarlisle. The rumors affecting the loyalty
of Maj. Thomas had become known to him. On
the day before or on the day he left to join Gen.
Tatterson he gave to Mr. A. L. Sponsler, a justice
of the peace (now dead), a voluntary oath of renewed allegiance to the government of the United
States, saying, "Lock this up in your fireproof, and
if I am killed in any of the coming conflicts, make
it public, so that my traducers may know that I
was true to the flag." These facts are as I remember them, and they would not be intruded on public attention did not the speech of Senator Cameron intimate, if not charge, that Gen. Thomas at
one time wavered in his allegiance to the government of the United Sistes.

It is fitting to close this discussion by interposing what Gen. Garfield fitly styles "the

Tes in thing to close this discussion of inter-posing what Gen. Garfield fitty styles "the stainless shield of Thomas himself—his own unimpeachable words recorded by Col. A. L. Hough, his confidential aid at the time they were spoken." Col. Hough says:

were spoken." Col. Hough says:

A slander upon the general was often repeated in southern papers during and immediately subsequent to the rebellion. It was given upon the authority of prominent rebel officers, and not denied by them. It was to the effect that he was disappointed in not getting a high command in the rebel army he had sought for; hence his refusal to join in the rebellion. In a conversation with him on this subject the general said this was an entire fabrication, not having an atom of foundation; not a line ever passed between him and the rebel authorities. They have no genuine letter of his, nor was a word a other him to any one that could ever lead to such an inference. He defied any one to produce any testimony, written or oral, to sustain such allegation. He never entertained such an idea, for his duty was clear to him from the beginning.

Gen. Thomas is dead. Years ago the nation

clear to him from the beginning.

Gen, Thomas is dead. Years ago the nation piled laurels on his grave. The pages of American history will ever shine bright with his fame. In all future story, born of our rebellion, no blade, among those wielded by our many great and honored captains, will gleam brighter than his. No character will appear more sounded, and none more perfect than his.

Over his grave, which this senator of the Over his grave, which this senator of the United States, standing alone among all the millions of his countrymen, would cover with clouds of doubt and vacillation, and leanings toward disloyalty, history will write his own words: "My duty was clear to me from the beginning," and add this verdict of his country, "and right nobly did he per-form it."

Three Dead and Two Dying.

SALIDA, Col., May 31.—Last evening two Irunken miners having raised a disturbance, City Marshal Baxter Stingley started to arrest them. One of the two, named Evans, attacked the marshal with a knife, when the latter shot and killed him. The other miner, Thomas Minemeyer, then shot Marshal Sting-ley, Deputy Marshal James H. Bathurst and a man named Thomas D. Ganon, after which he started for the mountains, with a party of citizens in pursuit. Before he was captured the fugitive shot and killed Wm. H. Brown, one of the pursue s. At the present writing the dead are Brown, Evans and Ganon. Doputy Marshal Bathurst is dying, and Mar-shal Stingley is in a critical condition. There is great excitement and strong talk of lyuch-

The United Presbyteriaus.

PETTSBURG, PA., May 31.-The session of the United Presbyterian general assembly this morning was occupied in the discussion of the reports of the finance committee and the committee on education. The latter was adopted after an amendment providing for a tacit recognition of Lincoln college under the care of the Kansas synod.

Rev. Dr. J. G. Carson presented a lengthy protest against the action of the assembly on the music question, which was signed by a umber of ministers and elders. Efforts were number of ministers and elders. Efforts were made to obtain permission for those who were not members of the assembly to sign the pro-test and go upon the record, but the opposi-tion was so strong that the motion was with-

Bosron, May 31 .- At midnight last night officers were summoned to 218 North street, in this city, where they found Bartholomew Nealon, 22 years of age, who had cut his throat and was bleeding profusely. He had attempted suicide, and he was taken to the city hospital. According to the latest state-ments, he will recover. This morning the ments, he will recover. This morning the dead body of Nealon's wife was found in their apartments, 224 North street. She had evidently been attacked by her husband in a fit of drunken passion while in bed, and had staggered to the window, where she fell. Nealon then left the house and went to his father's residence, 218 North street, where he attempted suicide.

A Terrible Scene in a Jail.

Special Dispatch.

JOLIET, ILL., May 31.—Terrible shricks and cries from cell 13 startled the keepers of the state prison last night. On rushing to the cell they found John Anderson clinging to the bars of the door, his threat cut from ear to ear, and the blood pouring from half a dozen stabs in the back. He died almost immediately. His fellow convict, Michael Mooney, is a desperate fellow, and it is believed he attacked Anderson in his sleep. The mysterious part of the affair is that no knife or other weapon was found in the cell. An investigation will be held to-morrow. Anderson was serving a year's imprisonment for larceny.

Six Men Lost-Rum Did It.

Bosron, May 31 .- Last evening while the tug C. H. Hersey was on her way up the harbor to this city her officers found two men floating on a beer barrel and another clinging to an oar. These were survivors of a party of nine men who were on board of the schooner yacht Skylark, which capsized off Thomson's island, in the harbor, during a squall. All the men had been drinking, and they lost control of the boat. The lost are David Butler and Matthew Kenny, of Forest Hills; James Wood and James Cleary, of Boston; Richard O'Brieu, of South Boston, and an unknown

Mys. Phil B. Thompson's Story.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 31.-A statement by Mrs. Philip B. Thompson, the first she has made for publication of the matters that resulted in the killing of Walter Davis by her husband, appeared here this morning. She denies pointedly that she was drunk at the St. Clair hotel, and calls God to witness that Walter Davis was innocent of any wrong toward her when she went into his room that

HAMILTON, ONT., May 3L.-Hon. Frank Leland, United States consul at this port for many years has been recalled. Mr. Hazloton, of Washington, will succeed him.

### VIRGINIA BAPTISTS.

Sixtieth Annual Session of the Association in Richmond.

Report of the Secretary-Canvassing Work of the Faithful Colporteurs.

Destitution Throughout the State Reported Upon-Measures For Relief.

Increase in the Number of Churches-Energetic Sunday School Work.

RICHMOND, VA., May 31.—The sixtieth annual session of the General Baptist associa tion of Virginia met in the First Baptist church last night, Rev. Dr. J. L. Burrows, of Norfolk, calling the meeting to order. Rev. J. B. Hawthorne delivered the welcome ad

dress, which was responded to by Rev. J. C. Hilden, D. D., of Charlottesville. The following officers were elected: Presi

The following officers were elected: President, Rev. J. Lansing Burrows, D. D.; vice presidents, Revs. S. G. Mason, J. B. Hawthorne, J. T. Borum, and J. G. Field; secretary, Rev. L. J. Haley, of Louisa; treasurer, Norvell Ryland; auditor, James B. Winston; assistant secretary, H. Thee. Ellyson.

The convention reassembled this morning, Gen. Field in the chair.

Mr. T. J. Starke presented the following: It gives me pleasure in this my first report as president to greet the general association of Virginia with the assurance that the agency established by their wisdom for the relief of our indigent ministers and their families is still growing in public favor, and slowly still growing in public favor, and slowly but surely accumulating a permanent fund such as was contemplated in its institution. The receipts for the present year have been a little in excess of those of the previous year, and have enabled us to add to the permanent fund of \$1,170 in Richmond city bonds, after expending \$1,144.90 in the relief of twenty-one necessitous applicants. Our permanent fund now amounts to \$6,505 in second cure investments, and \$452.86 of income was derived from interest on the same during the year. The balance in the hands of the treasurer is \$773.16. While the contributions to this object are the largest ever received in any one year, still they do not show as large a proportionate increase as in many of the

previous years.

It is hoped that while our gifts to all the objects that claim our benefactions evince a growing liberality and interest among the growing liberality and interest among the people, that there will be no diminution of the generous support heretofore given to this clause that appeals so strongly to our sympathy and sense of duty. But that with an earnest purpose to place this fund upon a firm and stable footing at the earliest practicable moment, our gifts will be enlarged until this result is attained.

The report of Mr. Norvell Ryland, treasurer, shows total disbursements to have been \$33.

The report of Mr. Norvell Ryland, treasurer, shows total disbursements to have been \$33, 547.38. This amount was distributed among the following boards: State mission, Sunday school and Bible, education, foreign mission, home mission, and ministers' relief fund.

Mr. Pilcher presented the following report: Our constantly changing and steadily growing population demands of us constantly increasing work to relieve the destitution that were a partial canvass of the state discloses.

even a partial canvass of the state discloses.
Our information is that about 200 of our thurbes have no Sunday schools.
Innumerable neighborhoods are thus destitute and nearly one hundred churches are pastorless; 840 families have been found without the Bible and 938 have been found without the Bible and 938 families without any religious book except the Bible. These have been supplied by gift or sale so far as it was practicable. We give a few instances selected from reports of colporteurs. In the southern portion of Bedford county our colporteur, Brother W. G. Quesenberry, visited thirty-four families, comprising 272 souls, who were entirely destitute of the word of God.

Brother I. T. Leev found a stayling desti-

Brother J. T. Lacy found a startling desti-tution in the county of Halifax, and in one neighborhood gave a Bible to a woman who begged with tears in vain that her husband

would buy it for her.

Rev. J. M. White reports "much destitution and a general state of apathy" among the churches of Lee, Scott, and Wise counties. Rev. W. R. Webb thoroughly canvassed the counties of Warwick, Elizabeth City, and a part of York. He found and relieved great destitution, and baptized seven persons.

Brother J. V. Dickerson reports considera-

ble illiteracy, destitution, and irreligion in Princess Anne and Norfolk counties. Rev. J. W. Meadors labored in a section that lies along the Blue Ridge 1,000 square miles in extent, where there is no preaching except an occasional sermon from an anti-mission Baptist. We have had much encouragement in our work.

Brother M. R. Grimsley, after several

months' labor in a destitute country, reports:
"There are more Sunday schools in Rappa-hannock county than ever before, and are in

hannock county than ever before, and are in a flourishing condition."

Rev. C. F. Fry has labored with success in the valley of Virginia and in Alleghany county, among the new populations of the iron mines and furnaces. A Presbyterian brother, Mr. B. M. Ellis, gave us through him \$25 as an expression of his appreciation of Brother Fry's work.

Rev. A. M. Grimsley says: "I feel that if I have ever done any good for my Master, it has been in the colportage work. Twenty-four years ago I was a leolporteur, and now I often meet persons who tell me of some book that I sold them, or some word spoken to them that by the blessing God was the means of bringing them to a sense of their lost condibringing them to a sense of their lost condi-tion." He baptized twelve persons. Rev. J. T. Skinner did not lose a day from

the work. His labors have been greatly blessed, and several counties of Piedmont Virginia offer to him a field that is as pressing as it is needy.

Of Patrick, Carroll, Henry, and Floyd

counties our colporteur says: "The people are strongly Eaptistic and are susceptible of teaching. I think a great work could be done for the Baptist cause if you would send in laborers and possess the field before it is occupied by some other denomination. With

occupied by some other denomination. With enlightenment the anti-mission spirit is bound to give way."

Brother White baptized eighteen persons. He says: "I learned yesterday that a copy of 'Remington's Reasons for Becoming a Baptist,' which I presented to a young man last year, had led him to renounce his errors, and having joined the Baptists, he was last month ordained." The steady increase in the number of churches which contribute to this board is truly encouraging. Here are the board is truly encouraging. Here are the figures: In 1879-'80, 164; in 1880-'81, 232; in 1881-'82, 311; in 1882-'83, to this date, 41, with a month's receipts to be noticed.

COLPORTAGE WORK. We have a painful recollection of the past winter, especially of its excessive bitterness. Colportage is nothing without canvassing. Colportage is nothing without canvassing. Our colporteurs were greatly hindered, some of them suspending work during the extreme inclemency. Still a great work has been done by the 29 colporteurs and one general superintendent, who were employed 3,409 days, traveled 34,648 miles, visited 11,764 families, prayed or conversed on the subject of religion with 4,144 families, found 1,032 persons habitually neglecting preaching. 840 families destitute of the Bible, 988 families destitute of religious books except the Bible, preached 624 sermons, made 330 addresses, 222 Sunday school addresses, conducted 130 prayer meeting, and organized then Mr. Peterssura, Va., May 31.—Most Discouraging accounts of the crops in different sections of the state are coming in. Cotton is coming up badly and the tobacco plants are small, and in some instances they are drying up in patches. If a full crop of tobacco is made it will be very late. In the peanut section many farmers have been forced to replant in consequence of the seed planted having become rotten.

Mr. Hazleton, of Washin.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

In addition to the organization of twentyeight Sunday schools we have aided a large
number by donations of Bibles, Testaments,
broks, and periodicals. We hear that one of
the schools aided by us, numbering 200 scholars, has already produced a marked change in
the morals of the community, and through
the denominational books given to it, is

greatly indoctrinating the people. The large amount donated this year has gone mainly to the assistance of Sunday schools.

CONCLUSION. We conclude with the expression of our earnest conviction that \$6,000 is the least amount upon which we can work successfully next year. We ask the general association to indorse this appeal and apportion the \$6,000 among the district associations.

The association then adjourned, pending the discussion of this report, and will meet again to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, May 31 .- The annual meeting of the American Surgical association was begun to-day in the hall of the Cincinnati college. The programme for the day includes papers by Dr. Saml. D. Gross, of Philadelphia; C. B. B. Nanorede, of Philadelphia; B. A. Watson, of Jersey City; John H. Packard, of Philadelphia; and Basil Norris, of Washington, D. C.

American Surgeons.

- JA Nice Nebraska Preacher. LINCOLN, NEB., May 31.—A preacher named Byerd has been tarred and feathered

by a mob at Franklin, Neb., for beating his daughter, who had informed her mother of his adulterous relations with other women. Summer Besorts. BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS, OPENS ON THE 18TH OF JUNE. Jason Stockbridge, of the Old Fountain and Guy's Hotel, Baltimore, manager, Round-trip tickets to be had at railroad offices and baggage checked through.

Reoms may now be engaged by letter to
ANDERSON HEIRS,
Bedford springs, Pa. Pamphlets and Bedford water at our general gent's, C. R. SHAFER, 1010 I street.

#### SPRING LAKE BEACH, MONMOUTH HOUSE and CARLTON HOUSE. SEA GIRT.

REACH HOUSE.

Houses open about the middle of June

NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE, Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Application for rooms can be made to any of the LAKE SUPERIOR

AND The Yellowstone National Park. HOW TO GET THERE.

Send for "Summer Tours via the Great Lakes," to

T. P. CARPENTER, G. P. A. LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSIT COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRINGS. UNITED STATES HOTEL. SEASON OF 1883. OPEN FROM JUNE 16 TO OCTOBER 1.

my9-2m TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO, ROCK ENON SPRINGS AND BATHS, GREAT NORTH MOUNTAIN, NEAR WIN-CHESTER, VA.,

OPENS JULY 16. TERMS MODERATE. NO BAR.
There is good prospect of abundant fruit this season.
Pamphlets giving terms and all information at office of A. S. Fratt & Son, 401 Ninth street, or at this office. A. S. PRATT, Proprietor.



MERVE Evd, Ugly Blood
Diseases, Dyspepsia, Nervousness. GONQUEROR Sick Headache,

Rheum atism,
Nervous Weikness, Brain Worry, Blood Sores,
Billousness, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration,
Kidney Troubles and Irregularities. \$1.50.

Sample Testimonials.

"Samplatian Nervine is doing wonders."

Dr. J. O. McLemoin, Alexander City, Als.

"I teel it my duty to recommend it."

Dr. D. F. Laughlin, Clyde, Kansas.

"It cured where physicians falled."

Rev. J. A. Edic, Beaver, Ps.

Er Correspondence freely answered. "At
The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., St. Joseph, Mo.,
For testimonials and circulars send stamp. (7)

At Druggists. C. N. Crittenton, Agent, N. Y.

LANGUOR AND LASSITUDE,

SO COMMON IN THE SPRING, INDICATE A TORPID CONDITION OF THE LIVER AND A SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OF THE LIPE GIVING FLUIDS. A TEASPOONFUL OF TARBANT SELTZER APERIENT IN A GLASS OF WATER HALF AN HOUR BEFORE BREAK-OF WATER HALF AN HOUR BEFORE BREAK-FAST WILL GENTLY RELIEVE AND REGU-LATE THE LIVER, QUICKEN AND PURIFY THE CIRCULATION, AND IMPART NEW LIFE AND VIGOR TO EVERY FUNCTION OF THE BODY, ALL DRUGGISTS HAVE IT.

# AYER'S PILLS.

cause human suffering result from derange-ment of the stomach, bowels, and liver. these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derauge-ment, including Constipution, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dyscutery, and a host of other aliments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these Pills by eminent physicians in regular prac-tice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profes-

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable unbatances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes: A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AVER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and
are my constant companion. I have been
a severe sufferer from Headache, and your
PILLS are the only thing I could look to
for relief. One dose will quickly move to
bowels and free my head from pain. They
are the most effective and the easiest physic
I have ever found. It is a plensure to me to
speak in their praise, and I always do so
when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. J., Page & Bro."
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used Aven's Pills in number-less histances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, wife, and reliable fault; mealeine, FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable. Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWS, writing from Allanio, Ga., says: "For some years past I have been subject to constitution, the constitution of the me of memorines of various ands, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago began taking Avrics Pittle. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vasily improved my general health." AVER'S CATHABITE PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appo-tite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the

whole physical economy. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of OLD, AND Ayer's Sarsaparilla. ASED. Children with Sore Eyes, Sors Hittle Daint, may be made healthy and strong by its uze.

Sold by all bruggiste, \$1, six bottles for \$5.

Erabelers' Guide.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. THE MODEL PAST AND THE ONLY LINE
THE EAST AND THE WEST VIAWASHINGTON DOUBLE TRACK! JANNEY COUPLERS

Behedule to take effect SUNDAY, MAY II, 1981.
Leave Washington, from station corner of New Jerney avenue and Catreet—
For Chicago, Chichanati, Louisville, and St. Louisdaiy, at 303 a.m., 1015 a.m., 1010 p. m., with through coaches and Paisec Sleeping Cars to above points without change; 10:15 a.m. daily to Chicago, except Saturday. Trains from the West daily, 6:20, 7:25 a. 10a.

2.7. a. 9:25 p. m.

From New York and Philadelphia, 2:25, 8:20 a. m.
cally, 8:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

19:40 a. m. mayoris, 8:20 a. m., 1:30, 8:27 p. m.; Sunday,

19:40 a. m. mayoris, 8:20 a. m., 1:30, 8:27 p. m.; Sunday,

19:40 a. m. series and intermediate points, 8:25 a. m.,

19:40 a. m., 215, 4:9 p. m. and 8:29 p. m. daily, except

8:maday; 19 a. m., 8; m., daily irom Points or Rocks.

Trains feave Ballimore for Westlington at 2, 243,

8:40, 7:15, 7:38, 9, 9:0, and 10:20 a. m., 12:15, 20:30, 4:40,

8:45, 7:20, 9, and 10:20 a. m., 12:15, 20:30, 4:40,

8:45, 7:20, 9, and 10:20 a. m., 12:15, 10:30, 4:40,

8:45, 7:20, 9, and 10:30 a. m., 12:15, 10:30, 4:40,

8:45, 7:20, 9, and 10:30 a. m., 12:15, 10:30, 4:40,

8:45, 7:20, 9, and 10:30 a. m., 12:15, 10:30, 4:40,

8:45, 7:20, 9, and 1:30 p. m. On Sundays, 2, 4:40,

8:45, 7:20, 9, and 1:30 p. m. On Sundays, 2, 4:40,

8:40, 7:15, 7:38, 9, 9:10, and 10:30 a. m., 12:15,

8:40, 7:15, 7:38, 9, 9:10, and 10:30 a. m., 12:15,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 10:30,

8:40, 7:40, 7:40, 1

W. St. CLEMENTS, M. of T., Issimore, and C. K.
LORD, G. P. A.

THE GREAT
PROSSYLVANIA BOUTE
TO THE NORTH WEST, AND SOUTHWEST,
DOUBLE TRACK, SPLENDED SCENERY,
STEEL RAILS, MAGNIPICENT EXAUPMENT
IN REFECT 4AV 4, 1832
TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON, from Station,
corner of Sixth and B streets, as follows:
For Pittsburg and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Palace Sleeping Cars, at 22a a, m. daily,
rant Laine, 230 a, m. daily, with Siesping Cars (197)
Harrisburg to Cinsingui, Western Express, 750 p.
m. daily, with Palace Cars to Pittsburg and Cinsinnati, Also connects, except Saurciays, 67; heady,
via Columbus and C., 84, A. P. R. R. with Sleeping Car Pittsburg and the West, with Palace
Seeping Car Washing on to Chesare
Balt Timent Securing Car Working on to choose Statement By LTMORE AND PMYON AC RATHROAD. For Eric, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagora, Washington to Canandaigua, and Harrishing to Burnalo. Washington to Canandalgua, and Harrisburg to Butain.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Elmira, at # B a. m. dully, except Sunday.

For New York and the East #60 a. m., 10:80 a. m., 12:80, 4:20, 8:20, and 10:20 p. m. On Sunday, 4:20, 9:30, and 10:20 p. m. Garrisburg Parlionar Parlior Cars, 0:20 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Boston willout change, 1:30 p. m. overy wesk-day. On Sonday, 4:20 p. m.

For Heoskiyn, N. V., all through trains connect at Jetrsey Chy with busis of Brookiyn Annex, affording direct transier to Patient Street, avoiding double ferriage across New York City.

For Finlardeiphia, 8:20 a. m., 1:20 a. m., 1:20, 4:20, 2:33, and 19:20 p. m. On Sunday, 4:23, 2:30, and 19:20 p. m. Limited Express, 9:20 a. m. Gally, except Sunday.

For Ballimore, 6:0, 8:20, 2:31, 10:30 a. m., and 10:3.423. and lette p. m. On Sunday, m. daily, except sunday, m. Limited Express, 980 a. m. daily, except sunday, m. Limited Express, 980 a. m. daily, except sunday, 620, 620, 721, 820, and 1020 a. m. on Sunday, 620, 102, 62, 723, 820, and 1020 p. m. For Fope treek Line, 620 a. m. and 420 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Asimpoles, 640 a. m. and 440 p. m. daily, except Sunday. For a composite, etc a. m. and thop, m. daily, except a composite of the c

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent. CHARLES E. PUGH, General Manager. CHESAPEAKE AND ORIO HALLWAY.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO HAILWAY.

THE NEW TRUNK LINE TO THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after SUNDAY, May 20, 1833, passenger trains of this route will leave Washington Hom B. & P. station as follows:

828 A. M., —THROUGH MAIL (daily, except Sundays) for Checimiati, Louisyile, and Local Sistinus of C. & O. Ry. Steepers White Solphur to Handington.

510 P. M.—LGUISVILLE, AND CINCINNATI SHORT MINE (DAILY) Solid train, with Pulman cars to Louisville and Clifton Forge to Cinciunal wildowtchange; arriving at Columbus 450 p. m., Lexington, Ky., 240 p. m., Choinnati, s. J. p. m., and Touisville, eds. p. m. Connecting at these clies with through trains to all points West, Southwest, and Northwest.

10:35 p. m.—Night express (daily, except Sunday) for Ashind, Ky., Columbus, Ohlo, and Stations on C. & O. Ry.

11:25 a. m. for Newport News, Old Point and Norfolk (daily, except Sunday), arriving Old Point 730, Norfolk Stöp m.

Apply C. & O. Ty. office, Sil Posinsylvania avenue, V. M. Ry, office, Sil Posinsylvania avenue, and B. & P. station

H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent. C. W. SMITH, General Manager. THE VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY.

THE TRUNK LINE TO THE SOUTH, SOUTH-WEST, AND WEST,

Schedule in effect JUNE 1, 1883;

5:36 A. M.—New Orleans Mail, daily, making close
connections to ail points Sauth and Southwest,
daily count Sauth and Southwest,
daily count Sauth and Southwest,
daily count Sauth C. & O. R., Pallman
riceping Cara from Washington via Danville to
Atlanta and Atlanta to New Orleans; also Washington via Lysichieurz and Briston.

5:10 P. M.—Louisville Fast Line, daily, via Charlottesville Huntington, and Exington, to Cincinnate,
Lunisville, and aid ventern points, making direcconnections, and with solid frait, and Pulliman
Siceping Cara. Washindton L. Louisville,
10:35 P. M.—Southerm Mail and Express, daily to all
points South and Southerm, vin hanville and
Charlotte, daily, except Saudi y, with C. & O. Ry,
Pulliman Siceping Cara, Washington to Augusta,
Ga

For all points on Manassas Division take \$33 a. m. train daily, except sunday. For Warrenton take \$35 a. m. and \$10 p. m. trains dail.

For thesets and all information, inquire at Company's office, 601 Pennsylvania avenue, or at Union Company's or at Union Company's or at Union Company pany's office, 621 Pennsylvania avenue.
Lepot.
M. SLAUGHTER, N. MACDANIEL,
General Passenger Agent.
SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager.

Steamboat Zines.

## Further Reduction! FARE, : : : 50 CENTS

TO FORTPESS MONROE AND NORFOLK,
EQUAL TO ANY BLAT ON THE RIVER IN
Leaves Sixth Street Warfs ermines Seventh and
Ministered Carry Config.

Leaves Sixth Street Warfs ermines Seventh and
Ministered Carry Config.

Leaves Sixth Street Warfs ermines Seventh and
Leaves Sixth Street Warfs ermines Seventh and
Leaves Sixth Street Warfs ermines Seventh and
Ministered Carry Config.

Leaves Sixth Day and Wellow In Seventh
Leaves Transfer to the Config.

Returning leaves by good Swingt Norfolk, Tuesday Thursday and Sixthey at Society

Leaves Transfer Sixthey at Society Sixthey Sixthey Config.

Returning leaves Sixthey at Society Sixthey day, Thursday and Su day as a m.

The real of the state of the coat of general office, at 2 (fig. 2) and at the boat of general office, at 2 (fig. 2) and the first of the coat of general office, at 2 (fig. 2) and Georgetown every Fiday at 7 a. m. Alexanders in a fig. 2 (fig. 2) and the coat of the coat of

## Low Rates.

TO NORFOLK AND FORT MONROE. SINGLE PARE, \$1. ROUND TRIP. \$1.50. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS CANNOT BE FURNISHED FOR LESS.
DAILY LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

SPEED, SAFETY. COMPORT. Steumer Excelsion leaves Seventh Street Wharf Mondays, Wednesdays, and Pri-days at 5:30 p. m. Lonry leaves 7th-st. wharf Tursdays and Thursdays at 5:30 p. m., and Saigrdays at 6 p. m.

Exclusive connection with the Roston and P. avid nees a some expensive to the Roston and P. avid nees a some expensive to the Roston New York and James River steamers, and the Norston and Western and Seastoard and done to Roston to the Telegraphic and Seastoard and done to Roston and Western and Seastoard and done to Roston Roston and Palesage and room a Hallman exceeding the Roston Roston and Roston Roston Roston and Roston Roston

CLYDE'S NEW EXPRESS STEAM PACKET LINE

---ron---

PHILADELPHIA, WANTINGTON, AND ALEXANDRIA, 

Mt. Vernon! Mt. Vernon! STEAMER W. W. CORCODAN feaves Seventh-street whatfully careed sondary for Mt. Vermin at mo'clock a. m. returning, reached Washington about slow p. m.

L. L. BLAKE, Captain